

The Shelby News.

AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.

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The reported capital bank is now about three hundred and thirty-three millions, while their specie amounts to fifty-three millions, and their circulation to one hundred and eighty-six millions. In some of the States a few banks fell into such discredit that their notes were worthless, but generally the bank paper has served the purpose of a circulating medium. It would be well if the Secretary, in his next report, would give us a statement of the amount of the loss to the community through broken bank paper. This sum will be found very considerable; but this is an evil that is inseparable from the system, which we must continue to endure, even should it be attended with occasional inconveniences.

A New York paper expresses the apprehension that the pressure for gold will become so great in England that a suspension of specie payments will follow, as in the war growing out of the French Revolution. Should this occur, its effects will not be to increase, but much to diminish the drain of gold from this country. Importations are swelling up to the maximum of the flush times of 1852, in consequence of our having become again able to pay for them. Everything wears an appearance of remarkable prosperity. The revenue for the next year will be, as some estimate, not less than eighty-five millions, including ten from the lands. Congress must be industrious and ingenious also to find ways to expend all this money. They will be assisted by numerous outside advisers in their arduous task.

GRADE OF ADMIRAL.—We see it stated that application will be made, during the ensuing session, to Congress to establish the grade and rank of Admiral in the American Navy, with the understanding that Com. STEWART—"Old Ironsides,"—be the first on whom the honor shall be conferred.

GEN. SCOTT.—We learn from Washington, that at length the President has decided that the resolution of February, 1855, providing for the Brevet rank of Lieutenant-General, under which General Scott received all appointment, gives him additional pay and allowances, and that it is retroactive in its operations from May 29, 1847, and which decision has been communicated to General Scott.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS.—An analysis of the returns show that the whole vote of the election was 61,240 less than in 1852, and 45,983 less than in 1854. This shows conclusively that this election cannot be relied upon as a test of the strength of parties in Pennsylvania upon national politics. The election of Mr. Plumer as a Canal Commissioner, so far from showing a Democratic gain, exhibits an absolute loss, even if it were pretended (as it is not) that he received none other than Democratic votes. Here is a comparison of his vote with that given for the Democratic candidate last year:

For Gov. Bigler, 1854, 167,001
For Mr. Plumer, 1854, 161,281

Democratic loss, 5,720

Then, if we compare the vote for Mr. Plumer with the combined opposition vote, it shows him to be in the minority:

For Nicholson, 149,745
Scattering, about, 14,000

163,745
For Mr. Plumer, 161,281

Majority against Plumer, 2,464

The vote at the Presidential election in 1852 amounted to 386,268; this year it only reaches 325,026; showing that at least 1,240 voters did not this year exercise the right of suffrage.

The vote for Gen. Scott in 1852 was 179,174, and that for Mr. Hale 8,524. These together make 187,698 votes. The number cast for Mr. Plumer this year is only 161,281 which shows a deficit of 26,417 votes.—*National Intelligencer.*

Who are They?—The New Orleans Exponent gives the following statistics of the nativity of criminals arrested in that city, during one week. This is but a fair proportion throughout the country; and yet anti-American presses claim that foreigners should be still entitled to all the rights and privileges of native born citizens:

CRIMINALS.—WHERE BORN.—Ireland 19; United States 7; Germany 8; France 4; and Mexico 1. Total 39.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT BOSTON.—The fattest cow on the ground, says the Transcript, weighs 2,500 pounds, and is only 7 years of age. The largest ox is 5 years of age, and weighs 2,760 pounds. This huge animal measured 9 feet in girth, and is valued at \$500. The heaviest pair of oxen are about 5 years of age, weigh 2,550 pounds each and are valued at \$500.

The N. Y. Times says, about fifteen per cent. of salary and perquisites has been levied upon the custom-house officials in New York by the administration party, for the purpose of carrying along the party canvass. In moments of peculiar stress and anxiety, where Federal questions are involved, it may be increased. Possibly, at the election of next week affects the Presidential issue materially it may be considered on of those moments; and the lowest porter and the highest deputy may alike be invited to display, by an extraordinary gratuity, their devotion to the administration.

New York was visited by a violent gale on Sunday. The shipping on the North river side was not a little disturbed, and some of the vessels were chased and otherwise damaged by parting their lines and fouling each other. The bay and rivers were a sheet of foam, and not a stitch of canvas could be seen as far as the eye could reach. The awnings along the streets, which had been ingeniously left out, were in many places torn to tatters, and window blinds, signs, and other loose gear, were blown down to the street below. Unfinished buildings, improvidently secured, were damaged, and the storm must have destroyed no little property.

AMERICANISM VS BLACK REPUBLICANISM.—The Washington "National Era," the leading National organ of the Abolitionists, in a recent article thus speaks of the importance of the Union, that *"New York Free Soil Democracy of New York will oppose the admission of Kansas as a free state."*

"Our readers see that Know Nothingism is operating just as we predicted. Where it cannot rule, it seeks to ruin. In States where it is dominant, it seeks to subject Republicanism to its use; and where it is not, it arrays itself in bitter opposition to it.

In Indiana and some of the Western States it holds Republicanism for any efficient action. In Ohio, Massachusetts, and New York, where the Republicans have disengaged themselves, it is seeking to overthrow them, thus playing into the hands of the Administration and the Slave Power, and retarding the movement for union in the free States."

The Hon. Daniel D. Barnard is out in a letter against the "Fusion" in New York. We give below the closing portion of his letter:

"I have been a Whig from honest conviction, and I shall not now relinquish or unlearn the sacred lessons which have been a part of my nature by long connection with that great school of patriotism, honor and virtue. But names are not everything with me; they do not take the place of principles. I cherishe the name of Whig; but if the Whig party has been so pared and lopped away on one side and another, that not enough of us vast old frame remain to enable the political physiologist to reconstruct it, and set it on its legs again, then if I see a union of men of nations and objects, just such as true Whigs have always cherished and maintained, prepared to make a stand for the Constitution and the Union, against combinations which threaten to overthrow them, I shall be found, so far as my vote and my humble influence may go, of their party, by what name soever it may be called."

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IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.—**EMILE MARTIN** brought suit in the Mason Circuit Court, against the president, directors, engineers, and contractors of the Mayville and Lexington Rail Road Company, in their private capacity, to recover damages for entering upon his land, cutting through it, and otherwise injuring his premises, without his consent, and without taking the legal steps required by the charter. It was maintained by the counsel for the plaintiff, that the defendants had no right to take and appropriate the land to the use of the road, without first obtaining consent, and making just compensation as required by the constitution, to the owner; and as they did not take the course indicated by the charter, they were trespassers and liable in their individual capacity for all damages resulting from their wrongful conduct.

The defendants' counsel urged, that the remedy of the plaintiff was against them individually, and not against them individually. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff of \$400 the amount of damages proved.

Payne, Stanton & Phister represented the plaintiff, and Hord & Clark the defendants.—*Maysville Express.*

Rev. Dr. Forney is recalled from the foreign missions, and put upon the New York circuit.

To the *Editor of the Union*:
Sir: I am glad to observe, from some editorial remarks in your columns this day upon an address delivered by me at Oswego recently, that our State election is arresting the attention of our friends outside the State. We are not such devotees of squatter sovereignty as to reject the advice and instruction of those beyond our borders, though our voting is done by the actual settlers. I hope you will be pleased with the manner in which we shall do this. The election comes off a week from next Tuesday, and we shall thus soon be able to compare the official returns with the record which I wish to put on record. The entire Democratic State ticket, which you call soft, will be elected by a plurality of fifty thousand votes. I am sorry to find you stating that in effecting this result we shall have cut ourselves loose from the national Democratic organization.

Being deeply engaged in a State election which is rather more important to our citizens than any national contest is likely to be, we may not have had our attention sufficiently called to the position of our brethren in other States.

We have no candidates for national honors, and very few of what are called the Washington national men.

Mr. John Cochran,

the Surveyor of our port, takes the principal charge of this branch of our politics,

which may apply to the heavy business.

He was a member of our State Convention, and I rather took it for granted

that he had seen to this.

As we have seen, you object to our occupying now the position we occupied in 1848; upon the subject of slavery.

That position was then and now defined as follows:

"Resolved, That while the Democracy of New York will faithfully adhere to all the compromises of the constitution, and maintain the reserved rights of the States, we deem this a suitable occasion to declare our fixed hostility to the extension of slavery to free territory."

What is the basis of this resolution?

What is the basis of this



LIBERTY AND UNION—ONE AND INSEPARABLE.

Henry F. Middleton, Editor and Proprietor

"Against the just and wise of a foreign influence, (I confide to you to be sincerely aware, since history and experience teach that for us to be successful, we must be independent of a republican government. Washington is to us what we should be to ourselves."

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1855

Thomasson Council, No. 159,
Of the AMERICAN ORDER, meets in the Court House, every THURSDAY NIGHT, at 8 o'clock.
HENRY F. MIDDLETON, President.

American Meeting.

The Americans of Shelby County are requested to meet at the Court House on Monday next,—Court Day,—immediately after dinner, for the purpose of perfecting measures to have a full representation at the Mass Meeting at Louisville, on the 27th instant. It is hoped there will be a full attendance.

THOS. TODD, County President.

A New and Valuable Work.

We have just been shown a NEW MAP, published by GARRET & JOHNSON of New York, embracing the United States and Territories, the Canadas, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and New Foundland; also Mexico, Central America, the Isthmus of Panama, Cuba, and parts of W. I. Islands. It has also a Map of the World, which shows the position we occupy in relation to the other nations of the earth, upon which can be traced all the routes of our commerce. We find it highly recommended by such gentlemen as Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, ex-President of the United States; Rev. CHARLES E. WEST, D. L. D. L. President of Buffalo Female College, Hon. LEWIS CARR, and many others. This work has been compiled from Government surveys, and is one of the most comprehensive, complete, and correct maps we have ever seen. This is a work which should find its way into every family. Children should grow up with such things about them. They should grow up familiar with the geography of their country by daily contact. Every person that desires to keep posted up in all the highly interesting topics of the times, should have one of these valuable Maps for constant reference, and certainly those who are desirous of investing in western lands should not be without one.

J. M. DENTON, of Warsaw, Ky., is Agent for this excellent Map, and will call upon the inhabitants of Shelby County for the purpose of obtaining orders. We cordially commend him to the citizens of Shelby, and bespeak the consideration of all our friends and readers.

*1825

The American Organ.—This paper, published at Washington City has passed into the hands of S. C. BUSEY & Co., and has been placed upon a permanent, independent basis. Mr. BURELL, the recent Editor, is, we think, a member-elect of the Virginia Legislature, and was compelled to retire to attend the session of that body.

We commend the "Organ" to all Americans who wish a paper from Washington City. It is an able advocate of the principles of the American party.

Black Mail.—The Administration levied on the Clerks in the Department the sum of \$5 each, to be used in the Maryland election canvas.

We are requested to call the attention of the Trustees to the sidewalk west of Mr. JOSEPH HALL's residence. It is in a very bad condition, and should be repaired immediately.

We invite the attention of our readers to the article in another column from the Washington "Organ," with the letter from JOHN VAN BUREN. Mr. VAN BUREN is the leader of the Pierce party in New York; and on the very evening on which the letter appeared in the "Union" President PIERCE dined with him at the hotel.

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A Conspiracy.—Mr. PAT. LAUGHLIN communicated to the "St. Joseph Cycle," an account of a secret military organization, said to have been formed by the anti-negro-slavery men of Kansas. They are bound together by oaths, and are intended to operate against negro slavery everywhere.—Some portions of Mr. L.'s statement bear too much the impress of improbability.—Still, as the opponents of negro slavery in Kansas are in open resistance to the enactments of the Legislature; and that, sooner or later, there will be strife if the laws are not changed, is, we think, non-improbable. The separate election was in itself a quasi revolutionary movement. And there is not much room to doubt that any attempt to enforce some of the laws passed by the disengaged Legislature may lead to serious collisions.

New York.—The election took place in New York yesterday, the 6th. There is a mixture of parties, as the reader may judge from the following list taken from the " Tribune":

republicans; Half Shell; Whigs; Reformers; Democratic Whigs; American Democracy; Woolly-Heads; United Americans; Silver Grays; American Protestants; Prohibitionists; Know Nothings; Moral Temperance party; American party; Stringent Licensers; National Somethings; Moral Unionists; Choctaws; Constitutional Rights party; Hindoo; Liqueur Dealers; Sons of the Republic; Tectotallers; Temples; Democratic Republicans; Land Reforms; National Democrats; anti-Renters; Hungers; Liberty Party; Barnburners; Practical Democrats; Hard Shells; German Democracy; Soft Shells; Working Men; and lots of small fry.

FRANKFORT, KY., Nov. 1st, 1855.

H. F. MIDDLETON,
Dear Sir.—The undersigned Committee appointed by the Native Americans, resident in the City of Frankfort, herewith present you with a Cup and Saucer, as a testimonial of their high regard, and their appreciation of your zeal, fidelity, and perseverance in the advocacy of American Principles.

The great issue of the day is now distinctly made, between the American and the anti-American parties, and the peace and happiness of our people, and the perpetuity of our Government, are involved in the contest. Kentucky has spoken her sentiments, and taken her stand, on the side of the UNION and the CONSTITUTION. In the contest just passed, we were among the foremost in the field, and the Americans of Frankfort, as well as those throughout the State, and the Union, acknowledge you as among our most valiant soldiers and champions.

Assuring you of our individual regard, and with the hope that you may live to see the full and complete triumph of American Principles, we remain, Respectfully, your obd' serv'ts,

BEN. F. MEKEE,
W. H. GRAY,
W. FRANKLIN,
A. C. BROWN,
JNO. WATSON,
E. H. TAYLOR,
Committee.

OFFICE OF "THE SHELBY NEWS,"
Shelbyville, Ky., Nov. 2, 1855.

GENTLEMEN:

It would be vain for me to attempt, in language, an adequate expression of my gratitude for the kindness manifested by your letter of the 1st instant, and the gift accompanying it. If we were so conscious of our own deserts, as to simply concur in act one of compliment to merit, vanity could easily find well turned euphonious phrases for the rendition of appropriate thanks. But, I know that deeper feelings of personal regard,—that warm friendship, sympathizing with and encouraging me in the arduous conflict in which I have honestly, however humbly, participated, prompted you. Therefore, I can only say: accept my heartfelt gratitude,—far more deeply felt than expressed.

Yours, &c. most respectfully,
HENRY F. MIDDLETON.
Messrs. Meek, Gray, Franklin, Brawner, Watson, and Taylor, Committee of Native Americans of Frankfort.

The above correspondence will explain itself. It is with no slight emotions, that we now comment upon it. There probably never was a period in our life, when an event occurred, connected with our interests or feelings, leaving so profound an impression,—or one, the memories of which will linger so pleasantly around our heart, as the unexpected act of courtesy extended by the noble-hearted Americans of Frankfort to us, on the 1st of November, 1855.

It was not the Gifts of Silver, or Gold,—for often have they been the rewards of vice; but the motives, that actuated the generous donors consecrate the act, and stamp it in durable characters of Gratitude upon our Memory. Years of unremitting toil—without reward, save that of a good conscience,—through depreciation at home and denunciation abroad,—we have spent in the advocacy of the great principles of Americanism, and in building a name and influence for our paper. Alone, and unsupported, years ago, we breasted the storm;—now, the corruption of parties, the bold strides for power, taken by Priest and Foreigner, have at length aroused the American people: and our Principles—once the scoff and jest of every contemptible demagogue—have, at last, been endorsed.

In all this trial, we have endeavored to battle only for the Right, with the weapons of Truth. Nor have we ever left the honorable path of legitimate discussion to assail private character; and never, unless provoked beyond endurance, have we intentionally wounded the feelings of an adversary.

While our principles have been endorsed, the generous citizens of Frankfort seemed determined, that the individual should not be neglected. Surely, under the circumstances, we may be permitted to think, that we have something to remember with pride.

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MEMORANDUM
For Sale, advertised in the *Shelby News*, and by bills printed at the News Office.

AT PUBLIC SALE.
November 2d: Farm and Personal Property of David Ellin. See bills and advertisement.

November 3d: Farm and, &c., of John S. Harvie, near Frankfort.

November 9d: A large lot of Blooded Stock, and fine Mules, by Drans & Hopkins. See advertisement.

November 15d: A lot of the Farm and Personal Property, in possession of W. C. Drake. See Bills.

November 15d: A Farm and Stock, in Fayette county, by John C. Avery. See advertisement.

December 3d: Valuable Town Property in Versailles, by Geo. C. Taylor. See advertisement.

AT PRIVATE SALE:
Some fine Horses by Wm. C. Winlock. See advt.

Judith W. Gill's very desirable Farm, near Clayville.

A Negro Woman, & four Children, by L. W. Du-

ane. See advertisement.

November 20d: The desirable Farm, Crop, Stock, &c. of W. M. Stout. See advertisement and Bills.

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The Garland.

From the Transcript.

AIR CASTLES.

Did you ever build air castles, darling,
When you're weary of every day care—
Structures gorgeous as pulses of spirits,
And garments, did you ever wonder
Those halls of your fancy within,
Till you gilded the world with a glory
That shaded its sorrow and sin?

And then when your dreams were all sunny,
And proudly your castle so fair
Rose crowned with its glittering turrets,
Did you think "tis out of air?"

Oh, for all your dreams,
Till the fabric we've reared mells away,
Till its cloudy foundations have vanished
In the light of the actual day!

I have built my air castles, darling,
And roamed in their dim, dreary halls;
I have seen how the maute of fancy
'O'er shapes of the actual falls;

The shadowy dwellers are holy,
The airy shapes are true
Then the greeting of those in the real life,
While the heaven that's above is more blue.

It ever you build then, my darling,
These structures of beauty and air,
Let me tell you of dwelling in them,
And loving their grandeur, beware!

For you find what 'tis to be
The greater your child stern hand,
And you'll mourn, when too late to recall them,
Hours wasted in treacherous Dream Land!

It's not meet that we build us such dwellings;
That needs that we own on my bark.

The friends that we've trusted forsake us,
And the dreamer must sadly awake us;

Give your love to the true, the faithful,
Turn your eyes from the cloud-real away,

Then you'll hint not, the' wearied with journeying,
'Neath the sun of the actual day.

Miscellaneous.

Mischief Makers.

"The Mischief-makers:
Nor do they trust their tongues alone,
But when they speak, it is to wound;
Can read a nod, a sly look,
Far better than a printed book;
Convey a libel in a frown,
Or wink a reputation down."

The duties and obligations of social life, are often misunderstood as well as sadly violated. The confidence of friends is abused and the inquisitive, the hypocritical and the malignant, take advantage of thoughtsless expressions, uttered perhaps in moments of excitement, to provoke distrust, foment jealousy, and thus cause bitterness and ill will. It has been well and forcibly said, "that to repeat what you have heard in social intercourse, is sometimes a deep treachery;" and when it is not treacherous it is often foolish. The idle tattler, who runs from door to door, listens eagerly to all that is said, then repeats, exaggerates, or by wicked insinuations, conveys a meaning that was never intended, is a source of infinite mischief, and often of bitter and hopeless feuds between neighbors and families. We can conceive of no treachery more deplorable or censurable, than that which abuses the frankness and confidence of an honest nature, and by persuasion or distast, creates an offence and inflicts a wound where nothing of the kind was intended. Thus a confidential conversation will be repeated, with the most solemn injunction, not to betray the mischievous maker, who only tells the whole truth, but adds some unauthorized interpretation, or describes the warmer as having been offensive, when the fact was exactly otherwise. Some dark suggestion, hint or intuio, is also made, and thus a playful remark, or a frank expression is turned into a slander, an insult or a slight. The breach thus created—unwittingly created, so far as the original parties are concerned—is widened from day to day by a double system of treachery and betrayal; the mischievous maker professing to be confidential with parties and enjoying secrecy upon both. Hence, hearts become estranged, friendship broken, and affection is stifled.

There are, we are aware, many mischievous makers, who are so, thoughtlessly, foolishly, and without any deep, deliberate, or serious design of doing evil. They are simply blabbers, or talkers who lack discretion, judgment and common sense, and who have never been able to practice the philosophy of holding their tongues. But there are others who are subtle, wily and adroit, and who, as if prompted by some incarnate fiend, seek for and study every opportunity to undermine, deride, darken, or destroy reputation, impair confidence and sever friendship. We can conceive of no darker illustration of human depravity. There is scarcely an individual in existence who could not be injured seriously, if not fatally, by such insidious and double-faced guile. It is impossible, at all times, to be watchful and wary, especially in social life; and when the intercourse is free, frank and undisguised, at such times the thoughts and feelings are apt to be expressed with the utmost freedom, and even the weakness and prejudices of cherished friends to be alluded to not in bitterness, or weakness, but in confidence, sincerity and sympathy. If, however, a malicious mischievous maker happens to be at hand, it is the easiest thing in the world to misrepresent the real fact of the case, so as to annoy, irritate and inflame, to create a sentiment of distrust and of coldness, and thus to lay the foundation of a misunderstanding, which, if will. Some persons are, moreover, quite sensitive on certain subjects, while others are particularly credulous. The mischievous maker is sure to discover all this and play his game accordingly.

There might be many illustrations pointing out; suffice it to say, the vice is heartless, cruel and dangerous, and its victims directly, may be counted by thousands.—It is such an easy thing to wound a sensitive spirit. It is so light a thing to stain or soil the reputation; confidence may be so readily disturbed; suspicion may be so promptly excited. How many merchants have had their credit ruined; and how many honest men have had their prospects blighted, and their families subjected to all the horrors of poverty; how many unkindness have been provoked; how many hearts have been lacerated; how many families have been made miserable by the thoughtless, or the vicious, the heedless, crafty and malignant propensity of the mischievous maker. The poor wretch who, in a moment of necessity, and laboring under the horrors of hunger, commits some paltry theft, with the object of satisfying the cravings of nature, is promptly arrested, convicted and sent to "durance ville." But how many destroyers of the peace of families, disturbers of the happiness of households, in brief, moral assassins of character, perform their wicked work so artfully, stealthily and hypocritically that they see the ruin and the wreck they make, and yet contrive to escape the responsibility. Let them be accounted, however, that a day of reckoning will come.

A clergyman, catechising the youths of his church, put the question from the catechism to a girl: "What is your consolation in life and death?" The poor girl smiled, but did not answer. The priest insisted. "Well then," said she, "since I must tell, it is a printer in North Queen street."

A cheerful temper, joined with innocence, will make beauty attractive, knowledge delightful, and wit good natured.

PATRIOTIC SENTIMENTS.—Rev. Dr. Beethune, at a late meeting in New York, said: Sir, I love New York well; it is my birthplace, and I am thankful that I was born no where else; but I hold him to be no man who does not love every part of our country, and our whole country. It is not that I love New York less, but that I love my country more. Yes, sir, there is a better name than New Yorker or New Englander, Northern or Southerner; it is the name by which our nation is known, the name AMERICAN. This is the name which is symbolized by the flag which protects us. In our Union is our safety and our strength; and the Constitution that binds our States together, should unite our hearts in a communion never to be broken by sectional jealousies. Nor do I hesitate to say, that should (which God forbid!) a day come when our Union shall be disrupted, I shall, if alive, go with that section, be it North or South, which stands by the Constitution. [The company answered with long and loud applause.]

UPRIGHTS.—These are men who take newspapers for them and read them.—Observe the order in which these things are done. The pay comes first—the reading next. These men consider they get the worth of their money in the bargain.—

Passing from the letter to the spirit, he speaks of clothing for the mind and the soul, and endeavors to impress mothers that they should be more solicitous about such little coats than for the fashions and frock-coats or other garments of the body.

I met a man in the streets literally clothed in rags, clothed also with flocks of a de-praved life. I ask, "Did his mother when young, make him a little coat?"

When I see a person clothed in humility, entertaining a modest sense of himself, reverent of truth—this mother made for him a little coat.

These coats last a long time. Children shall wear them when parents are dead; they shall wear them in distant lands; the old family style will show itself in many places and times. What sort of clothes are you making for your children? Is their vesture wisdom or folly? Is it the true goodness of beauty, or a poor imitation from the drapery?

SHENYU MEN OF BAD CHARACTER.—Did men see the responsibility of the station she holds in society—did she feel how much she is the arbiter of man's destinies on earth, nay, even beyond it, how different would she act! Instead of dispensing her smiles equally among all men, she would show by her disconcernance of vice, how hateful it was to her; no matter how talented a man was, how graceful in his manners, or pleasing in his person, unless virtue was the guiding star of his conduct, she would banish him from her presence, as being unworthy of breathing the same air with her; she would shrink from his society as she would shun a noxious reptile. Is such the case? No! No matter what a man's vices, if he is handsome, brilliant in conversation, and versed in the arts of flattery, all the smiles and attentions are lavished on him that ought to be bestowed only on the virtuous; while the man who is endowed with every good quality that can render him estimable, if wanting in the showy acquirements of society, is treated with the utmost indifference; this gives rise to the too generally received opinion, that the worse a man is, the more agreeable he is to the women. Can it then be wondered at, that to meet her in society, win her affections by a thousand nameless attentions, and slight them when won, is the pastime of an hour to those honeyed flatters, those destroyers of woman's happiness, who like a gilded serpent, captivate but to annihilate. Were they regarded as the pests of society, wishing to buy will examine for themselves. Terms easy.

The service closed, the congregation dispersed, yet he lingered, and the tears came coursing down his face thick and fast.

Dr. S.—asked him, "what was the matter?"

"I am a drunkard! A wretch—an outcast, homeless, and without a penny.—Once I had a home and friends—father, mother, wife, children, and hosts of friends, who loved me and respected me. Time passed on, and I became a drunkard! One friend after another left me; still I drink on, and down, down I fell. Father and mother both went down to their graves with broken hearts. My poor wife clung to me when all others deserted me. I still drink on, pawned one article after another, till all was gone, and when my wife refused to give me her wedding ring, which she had clung to with the tenacity of a death grasp, I felled her to the earth, seized her finger, torn off the ring, and pawned it for rum. That fatal blow maddened her, and in despair she too drank, and together we waded into the gutter.

"Penniless we begged our way from Vermon to this great city. Here we hired a small cellar, in a dark, dismal street, and sent our children out to beg. Many a weary day we spent in that dreary cellar, while our children were wandering in the streets, begging for their drunken parents. About forty days since my little girls went out to beg, and from that hour to this I have not seen them.

"Without food or fire I clung to my dismal abode, till hunger forced me out to search for my children. My degraded wife had been sent to Blackwell's Island, to the House of Refuge, to the Tombs, and in despair I wandered to the Five Points, and for the last few days I had lived at Bow Bay, among beggars and thieves. Today I saw two children, who if they had not looked so clean, and sung so sweetly, I would have called them mine. O! would God they were!"

"Tell me the name," said Dr. S.—"and I will see." In a few moments two interesting little children were led toward him. At the sight of this fearful-looking man they shrank back. The poor man sprang to his feet, exclaiming, "They are mine, mine! My children do n't you know your poor old father? Come to me my children. Father loves you he won't hurt you." He reached out his arms; the little ones were timid at first, but they soon clung upon their father's knee, whilst their tears were streaming down his face.

"Kiss your poor drunken father, my children." But the face of the man was so black and filthy, not a place could be found

Soon they forgot the dirty face, and remembered their poor degraded father; and each entwined their little arms around his neck, and fondly kissing him, the elder one said, with a voice that touched every heart: "Father, we are so happy here that we want to stay. Won't you come and live here, too, papa? What makes you drink so? Dear papa, do sign the pledge, and not drink any more. Mr. Pease found us in the street begging, and now we are happy. Do papa, come and live here, and be good to us as you used to be."

The father's heart was overwhelmed—he sobbed and groaned aloud. For more than an hour they sat together, till at last the old man arose, still clinging to his chair, and exclaiming: "The pledge! the pledge! I will never drink again!"

I gave him the kept pledge, it is now a man again engaged in business, earning ten dollars per week, and none could recognize in the well-dressed man—who still boards in the house—the degraded original whose portrait can still be seen at the house of Industry, daguerreotyped in its striking deformity and squalor.

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A cheerful temper, joined with innocence, will make beauty attractive, knowledge delightful, and wit good natured.

A GREAT INVENTION—THE PATENT PET-TOAT LIFTER.—It seems that Yankee ingenuity has not yet by any means been exhausted. One of our New York exchanges gives the following interesting description of the very latest discovery:

The latest notion from the land of shoe-pegs and wooden stocks, is an apparatus whereby ladies can manage the skirts while stepping into the carriage, going up or down stairs, and all the while keep their hands in their pockets. The plan is perfectly simple, and the inventor exhibited at the Crystal Palace a large figure with the machine attached, to a large and admiring crowd of both sexes, the other evening.

There are four small pulleys attached to the waist, underneath the dress, over which are small cords, one of which is attached, with diaper pins, severally to the front, rear and sides of the skirt, at about the height of the knee. The other ends terminate in loops, which are led into the pockets on either side. If a lady wishes to go up stairs, she pulls loop No. 1 in the right pocket, and instantly the dress rises in front, so that the skirt is made with perfect grace. No. 2, in the left hand pocket, elevates the rear in the same manner, and all pulled at once lifts all the skirt high! This manoeuvre is intended for very muddy crossings.

A LITTLE COAT.—In the life of the Rev. Dr. Beethune, at a late meeting in New York, said: Sir, I love New York well; it is my birthplace, and I am thankful that I was born no where else; but I hold him to be no man who does not love every part of our country, and our whole country. It is not that I love New York less, but that I love my country more. Yes, sir, there is a better name than New Yorker or New Englander, Northern or Southerner; it is the name by which our nation is known, the name AMERICAN. This is the name which is symbolized by the flag which protects us. In our Union is our safety and our strength; and the Constitution that binds our States together, should unite our hearts in a communion never to be broken by sectional jealousies. Nor do I hesitate to say, that should (which God forbid!) a day come when our Union shall be disrupted, I shall, if alive, go with that section, be it North or South, which stands by the Constitution. [The company answered with long and loud applause.]

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